

Mapline

A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library

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Matteo Vinzoni and His Cartographic Commissions in the Plain of Luni

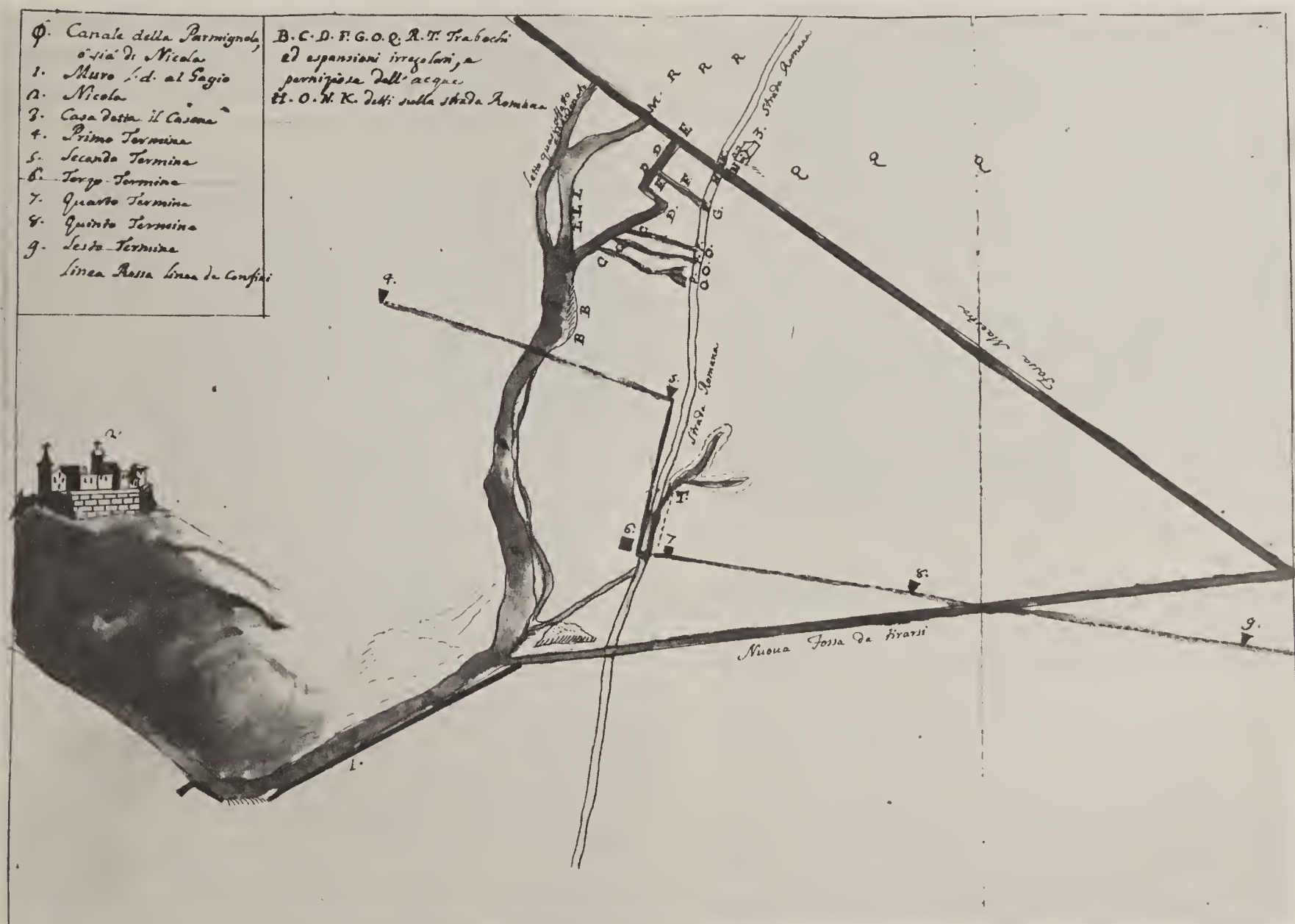


Figure 1. Sketch map of the Torrente Parmignola and the surrounding country, from a letter by the Duke of Modena to Marquis Grimaldi, 1751. Photo courtesy Archivio di Stato, Genoa.

Mapline is published four times a year in March, June, September, and December by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. Annual subscription is \$8.00 for U.S. and North America; \$10.00 other. Back issues (as available) \$2.00 each. Please address all correspondence to the Editor at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610. ISSN 0196-0881, Editor, **James R. Akerman**.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **David Buisseret**.

Italy holds a special position in the history of cartography, not least for its map-making achievements in the sixteenth century, but also for the richness of its scarcely-tapped local archives. Little enough known and worked on within Italy, these manuscript map holdings are virtually ignored outside the country. In the *Archivio di Stato* at Genoa, for instance, there are over 2300 catalogued manuscript maps, dating from the late fifteenth century onwards. While these focus on local matters, or on matters closely associated with the history of the Republic of Genoa, their creation and general context raises issues of wider relevance.

This is the case, certainly, with the personal archives (now in the *Archivio di Stato*) of Matteo Vinzoni (1690–1773), a prominent eighteenth-century Ligurian surveyor and engineer. Despite the existence of “official” engineers, Vinzoni performed many commissions for the Republic. Thus his correspondence, notes, reports, and sketches shed considerable light on sundry attempts of the state at land management as well as the practices of eighteenth-century surveyors. The archive is well-endowed with maps, though these are mostly drafts. The finished maps, in watercolor, were not of course kept by Vinzoni, but were delivered to the state agencies or private citizens for which they were compiled, or in some cases to the agencies of neighboring states.

One major problem that had been claiming the attention of surveyors in the Genovese state’s service since at least the mid-sixteenth century was that of damage through flood, river erosion, and deposition of sediments over formerly arable land. With the worsening climatic conditions of the Little Ice Age and the rising sea-level of the later fifteenth century, these floods were regularly threatening the lives and livelihoods of local inhabitants in Liguria (as in Europe in general). The Torrente Parmignola, flowing partly in Tuscan (Florentine) territory and partly in Ligurian (Genovese) territory, is just one of the many small streams and major rivers whose unpredictable behavior was cause for consternation, and it was the subject of Vinzoni’s labor in the service of the state periodically throughout the 1750s. It seems that this little river (near La Spezia) had recently done considerable damage to the lands on

both its banks. A letter, now in the Vinzoni archive, dated 2 October 1751 from the Duke of Modena to Marquis Agostino Grimaldi refers to the damage particularly to the territory of Massa, on the Florentine side of the river. The letter included a sketch-map describing the situation of the river and existing canals between the hill-town of Nicola and the sea (Figure 1). In order to protect the population of the communes of Ortonovo and Nicola from further damage, the Genoa Town Council of the Borders resolved to tame the Parmignola by undertaking further canalization. Vinzoni was charged with this task, and with the help of his son, Panfilio, he carried out this commission in several stages, producing a documentary record, including maps,

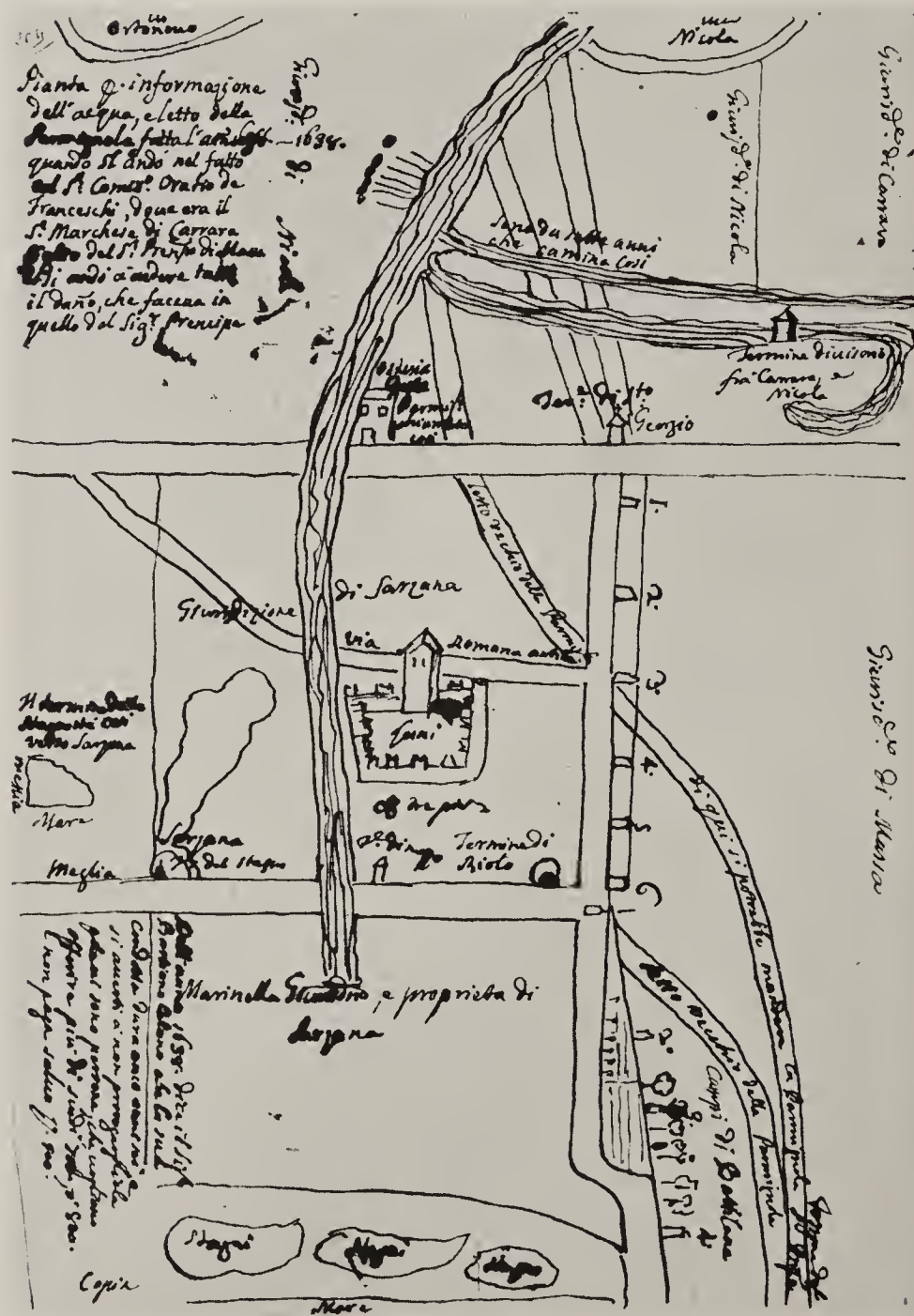


Figure 2. “Pianta per informazione dell’acqua e letto della Parmignola fatta l’anno 1638.” Photo courtesy Archivio di Stato, Genoa.

that is important to the study of the historical topography of this part of Liguria.

We are the beneficiaries of Vinzoni's own diligent research into this problem, since his attempts to reconstruct the history of the various measures taken to control the stream brought into his archive a number of documents and maps of earlier times that might otherwise have been lost (for example, see Figure 2). Thanks to these materials we can go back at least to 1583, when the question of the stream had already been considered by representatives of the Ligurian and Tuscan states. After passing the hill-town of Nicola on its way to the sea, the stream ran for a few miles along the Plain of Luni. Here, on this level and in some parts marshy ground, the torrent often changed course and caused recurrent flooding. The flooding had in fact hastened the demise of Luna, a second-century Roman colony whose ruins lie on the plain.

In the summer of 1752, and again in 1756, Vinzoni carefully surveyed the course of the Torrente Parmignola together with its tributaries, and adjacent settlements and roads. His layout of the upper tributaries records as well the names of the notables of Ortonovo and Nicola who went with him during his surveys (Figure 3). By travelling up these side streams to their sources he determined that the unusually rapid erosion ("dilamazioni") along their upper reaches had overburdened the main river with sediment, thus causing its renewed flooding. These areas of high erosion are marked by the letter "A" in Figure 3. Efforts to correct the problem, he concluded, should be concentrated on reducing this upstream erosion, if the proposed canalization was to be successful. On another sketch, Matteo Vinzoni also recorded the elevation and depth of the Parmignola in its final stretch from the wall of the Gaggio, a bank built in 1672, to the sea (Figure 4).

These sketches of the hydrographic system are of further interest because the sheets and notebooks in which they were drawn frequently contain sketches and notes concerning other surveys the Vinzoni carried out in the same period in the Plain of Luni. Matteo and Panfilio seem to have had a particular interest in ruins of ancient Luna, whose walls they surveyed in 1752. This explains the transcription, opposite the diagram of levellings in Fig-



Figure 3. Sketch map of the upper tributaries of the Torrente Parmignola, by Matteo Vinzoni. Photo courtesy Archivio di Stato, Genoa.

ure 4, of an epigraph excavated on the premises of Signor Tenente Domenico Barbieri. The final maps of the ancient townsites drawn by Panfilio are now kept in the Biblioteca Nazionale in Florence.

Matteo's son was also entrusted with the task of composing the final draft (*tipo geometrico*) of the river survey. This unfortunately has not yet been found, but another related *tipo* is kept in the state archive's *Raccolta Cartografica* (Figure 5). It was made by Panfilio in 1777, after his father's death, for reasons unknown. Though this wash drawing covers only the tract of the river from Nicola to the



Figure 4. Diagram of levellings of the lower course of the Parmignola, with a transcription of a Roman epigraph opposite, from a sketchbook by Matteo Vinzoni. Photo courtesy Archivio di Stato, Genoa.

sea, it gives some idea of the beauty of Panfilio's other finished maps. The walled "Luni distrutto," the site of Luna, is marked at lower left. Nearby is the ancient coliseum ("coliseo").

From Matteo's rough sketches and Panfilio's final *tipi geometrici*, and from the other notes and documents preserved in this archive of the family

business, we gain useful insights into the Vinzonis' manner of working, and into a family surveying tradition which stretched back to the seventeenth century.

Flavia Varaldo
Imperia, Italy

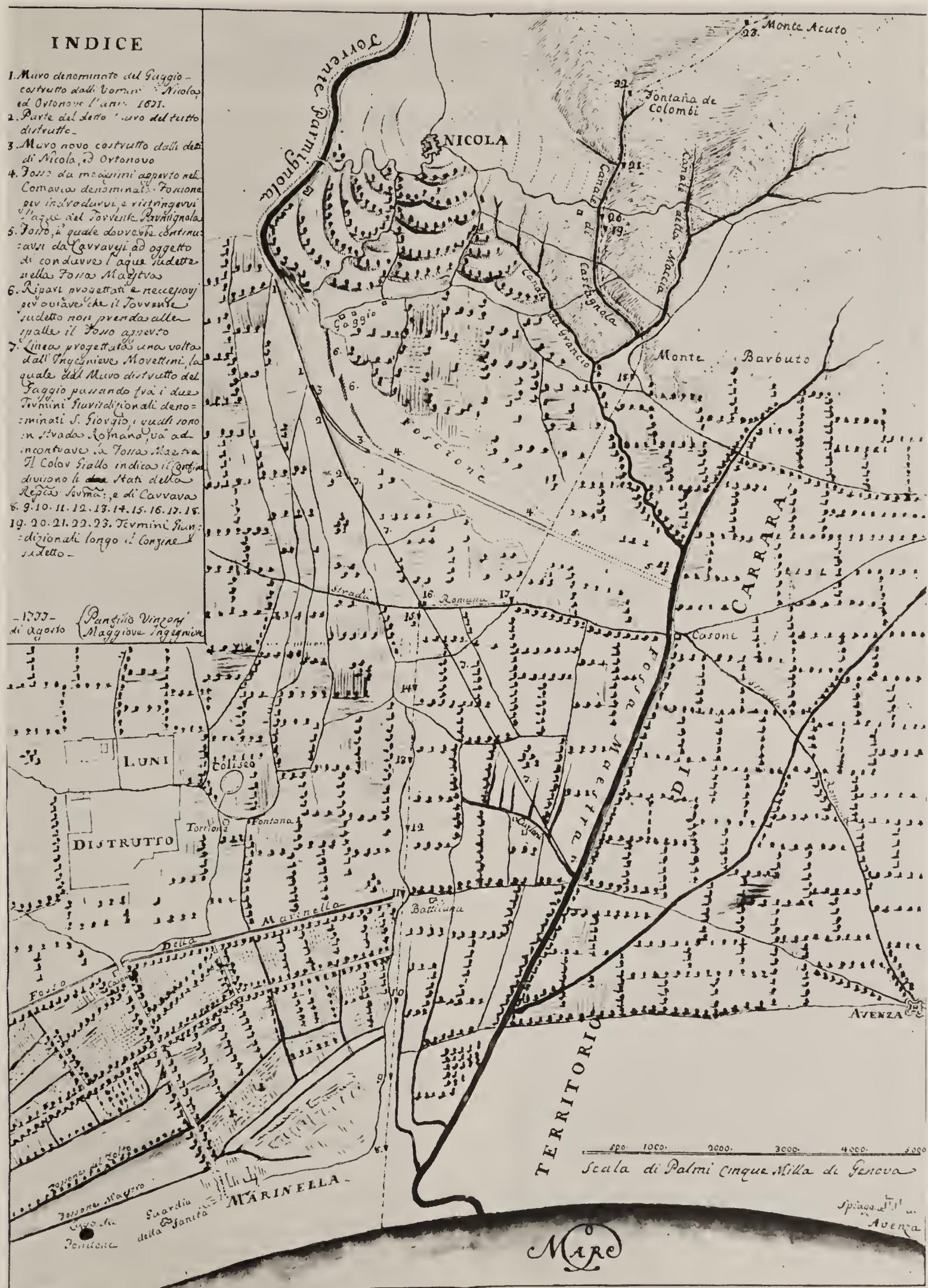


Figure 5. A tipo geometrico of the Torrente Parmignola and the Plain of Luni, by Panfilio Vinzoni, 1777. Photo courtesy Archivio di Stato, Genoa.

Smith Center Announcements

Second Copy of Sanuto Gores Found

Dr. Günter Schilder, professor of the history of cartography at Utrecht University in The Netherlands, writes that during a recent research trip he found another copy of the large globe gores published in Venice ca.1570 by Livio and Giulio Sanuto. Previously it was believed that the copy of the gores in the possession of Arthur Holzheimer, published in facsimile by the Holzheimer Research and Publication Project and the Smith Center last year, was the only one surviving. The copy found by Schilder in the manuscript division of the University Library of Erlangen, is bound up in a volume, consisting of the original twelve sheets, each of them containing two half gores. The gores are in excellent condition thanks to their preservation in book form.

Smith Center Fellows

Five short-term Smith Center fellows are visiting the Newberry this Spring and Summer. They are an unusually diverse international group, with broadly ranging research interests.

Marina Tolmacheva began a one-month fellowship in mid-May. Dr. Tolmacheva is a Soviet citizen who has lived in the United States for over a decade. Currently, she is Assistant Professor of History at Washington State University, specializing in the history of the Middle East, Africa, and Islam. She has come to Chicago to study the cartographic representation of East Africa from the 9th through the 17th centuries. Her work here will contribute to a larger study of the ethnohistory and historical geography of the East African Coast.

Walter Goffart, a historian from the University of Toronto, began a month's visit in late May. He comes to study how atlas-makers have, since the sixteenth century, gradually widened the scope of historical atlases, adding to the traditional maps of ancient geography maps addressing medieval topics.

Dr. Goffart is of course utilizing the Newberry's extensive collection of historical and general atlases.

On 1 June, *Massimo Rossi* arrived to start his three-month fellowship. Mr. Rossi is a student of geography at the University of Genoa and a cartographic researcher at the Institute of Renaissance Studies in Ferrara. His research focusses on the relation of the cartography performed at the court of the Dukes of Ferrara (of the House of Este) to general developments in Renaissance and Early Modern cartography. For his research, Massimo is using the Novacco collection of early printed Italian maps and the Newberry's collection of early atlases.

Dr. Hu Bangbo comes to us from Beijing, China, by way of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has just completed several months of research at The Office for Map History attached to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Dr. Hu is interested in how geographical knowledge was transmitted from China to Europe during the period from the late fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, and to what extent European cartographers used Chinese sources. During his stay at the Newberry, beginning in late June, he will be looking primarily at the image of China in printed European maps. He is also looking forward to using the Newberry's collection of supporting literature on the history of cartography, since much of this material published in Europe and America is not available in China. Bangbo is Assistant Professor at the Institute of History of Natural Science, Academia Sinica in Beijing.

Finally, *Keith Laurence*, who is Professor of History in the University of the West Indies in Trinidad, will be with us for six weeks starting in mid-July. Dr. Laurence is chiefly interested in our maps of Tobago, Trinidad, and St. Lucia from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. He hopes to use these to compile his own maps of the fortifications and communications on these islands during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods.

Newberry Acquisitions:

The Collections of Rand McNally and Company

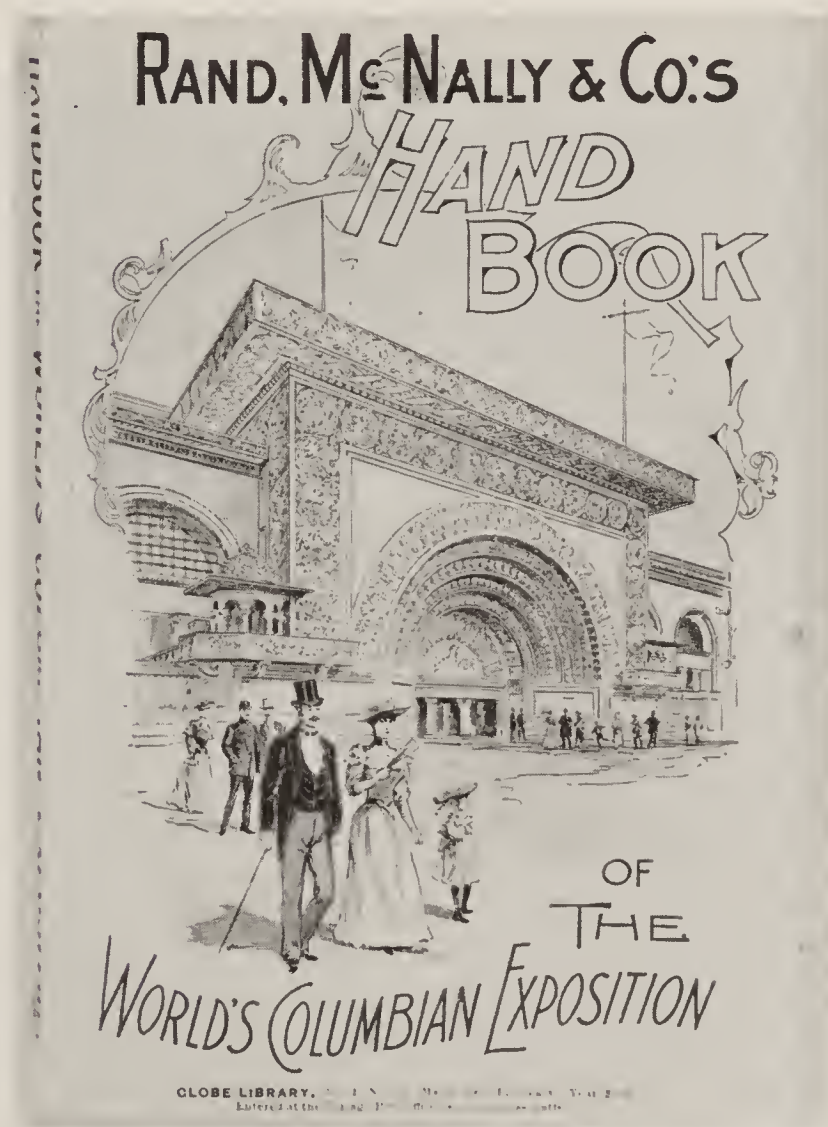
Beginning in the fall of 1988, the Newberry Library began to acquire Rand McNally & Company's entire archive of its printed works — books, atlases, maps, guidebooks, globes, and printed ephemera — from the 1870s up to the 1980s. Current publications will be deposited regularly with the library in order to keep the collection up to date. The Newberry is particularly delighted to have the Rand McNally collections since they complement so perfectly three of our special subject strengths: Chicago history, printing and publishing history, and the history of cartography.

The largest commercial map publisher in the United States and the pre-eminent trade publisher in Chicago, Rand McNally and Company got its start in 1856 when William H. Rand opened a printing office. Two years later he was joined by a young Irishman named Andrew McNally and together they set up a job printing shop. Chicago's growing importance as a rail hub led to more and more railway jobs, and the company soon found itself specializing in railway printing, including tickets, annual reports, timetables (many with maps), and stationery. From these beginnings, it was a short step to maps and travel literature of all kinds, which have remained the mainstay of the company. (Rand McNally is still the largest printer of airline tickets in the world.)

By 1872 the company proclaimed “map printing a specialty” and, by a skillful exploitation of the technique of wax engraving, they soon began to dominate the field.¹ Their *Business Atlas* premiered in 1877 and has been published in every year since (more recently under the title *Commercial Atlas*). A popular series of folding state maps for the rail traveler appeared at the same time. In the 1880s, the firm began to publish school geographies (textbooks of all kinds have long been an important product line). They also got into the fiction business, reprinting classics and popular literature in cheap paperback editions to be sold on trains by

“Butcher Boys.” The publication of guidebooks got a major boost from the World’s Columbian Exposition in 1893, and the company published everything from cheap maps and guides to sumptuous photo-albums of the Chicago fair. From the early years of the present century, children’s books began to be introduced and the juvenile division produced many successful titles until its sale to another publisher in the early 1980s.

Readers of *Mapline* will be particularly interested in the cartographic component of the Rand McNally gift. The collection includes a virtually complete set of the *Business* and *Commercial* at-



Title page from *Rand McNally & Co.'s Hand Book of the World's Columbian Exposition*, 1893.

lases, and about 1,000 volumes of general world atlases from the 1880s to the present. Rand McNally has always had an atlas for every pocketbook, and all are here, from the *General Atlas* of 1895, issued in parts at twenty-five cents each or included as a supplement to newspapers; through the *Family*, *Cosmopolitan*, and *Premier* lines and culminating in *The International Atlas*, introduced in 1968.

Besides the general atlases, there are about 3,600 folding state "pocket" maps (1870s-1920s), 200 railroad maps (1900-1930), some 675 wall maps, primarily for school use (1920s-1960s), 50 globes, and 1,000 map and globe catalogs (ca. 1910 to date).

With the advent of the automobile, the company sought to produce maps to aid the motorist. Pre-World War I drivers had been best served by "Blue Books," which gave itineraries between towns in a consecutive, "cookbook" style: "passing the hotel on your right, turn left at the third intersection and continue .7 miles to a fork; bear left . . ." etc., etc.



Title page, *Official Automobile Road Maps of the United States*, 1924.

Rand McNally wanted to produce general-purpose maps that would show the entire road system and on which motorists could plot their own routes. But there was a serious impediment to this approach: unless regularly guided by reference to landmarks, how would the automobilist know which road he was on?

The National Highways Association had launched a program to mark roads shortly after its founding in 1911, but progress was slow. To speed up the process and make its maps more useful, Rand McNally embarked on a program of marking highways itself. Beginning in about 1917, the company employed a number of persons to travel around the country and paint highway names and symbols on telegraph poles. The "Blazed Trails" program, as it was called, helped to bring about the first unified system of highway marking in the country, and was of great importance in popularizing automobile travel and in promoting the "Good Roads" movement in America; in the process, it sold maps. The relative novelty of this approach to motor travel is indicated by a Rand McNally brochure on the "Blazed Trails," published in 1922. In a section on Wisconsin (the first state to provide its own numbered system of trunk highways) the booklet explains:

The tourist selects from maps the route he desires to take and then follows the signs which show the number of the highway over which his route runs. If the signs, markers, mile posts etc., are watched there is little possibility of getting lost on the main traveled highways of Wisconsin.²

Rand McNally's "Official Auto Trails Map" soon became the standard for the industry. Their first road atlas covering the whole country appeared in 1924 and a new edition has been published annually every year since. The collection includes every one of these editions and often several variant issues for a single year. The Gulf Oil Company discovered the road map as a promotional tool in 1913, and in 1918 they hired Rand McNally to produce their maps.³ The collection includes virtually complete runs of all maps produced for all oil companies until the oil embargoes of the early 1970s put

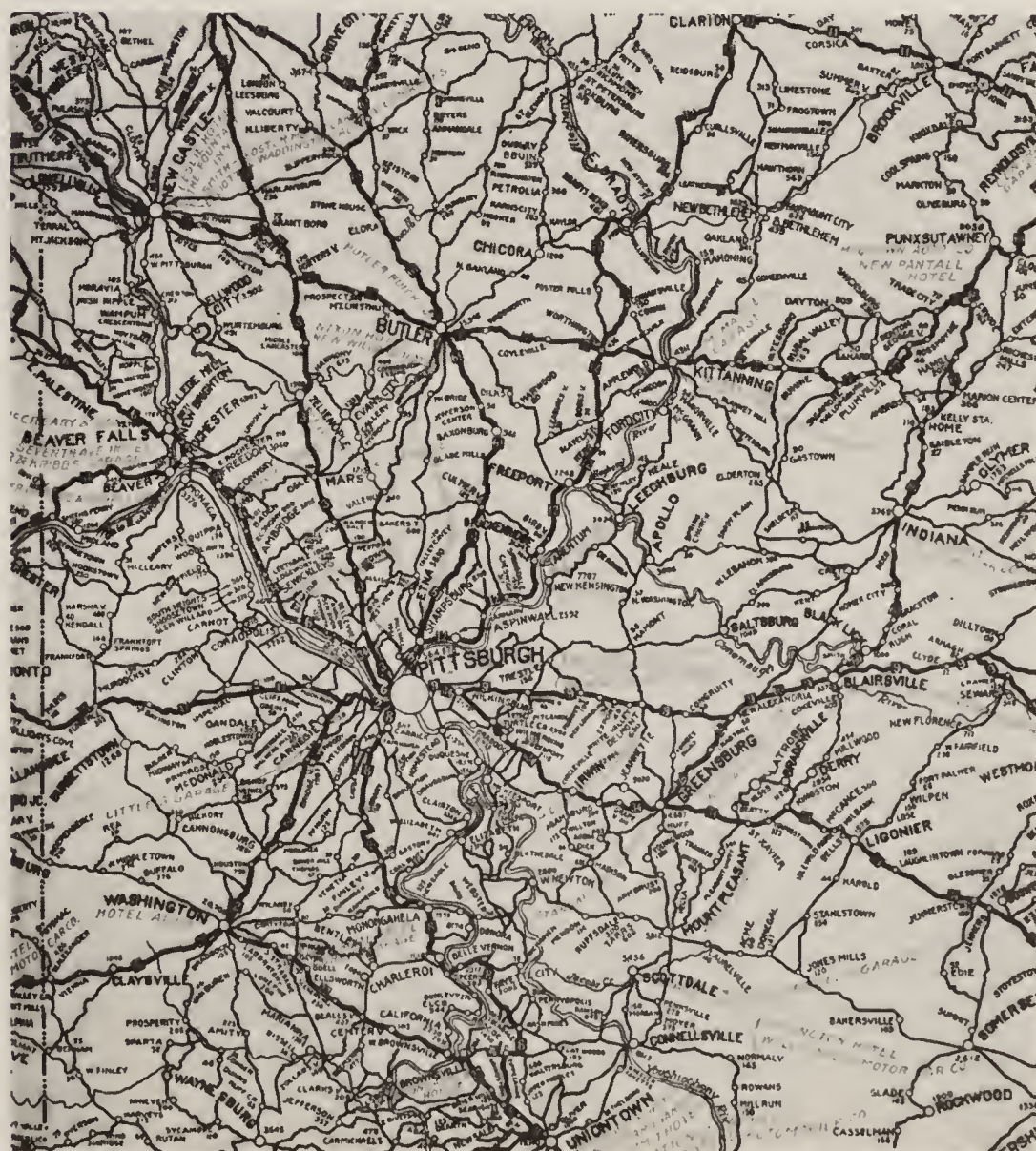
an end to the “free” road map (some 11,000 items). The company’s signal success in this specialized field is attested by the fact that all their major competitors—Goushá, General Drafting, and, at the very end of the era, R. R. Donnelley’s Cartographic Division—were started by former Rand McNally employees.

Some items have yet to be physically transferred, and it will be some time before adequate bibliographical control is achieved for the entire collection, but both Rand McNally and Company and the Newberry Library are committed to making the collection accessible and used.

Notes

1. On the early years of Rand McNally and on the economics of their map production, see Cynthia H. Peters, “Rand McNally and Company in the Nineteenth Century: Reaching for a National Market,” in Michael P. Conzen, ed., *Chicago Mapmakers: Essays on the Rise of the City’s Map Trade* (Chicago: The Chicago Historical Society for the Chicago Map Society, 1984), pp. 64–72.
2. *The Blazed Trails: Presenting the Important Features of Marked Highways and Explaining the Manner in which Information Regarding the Complete System in the United State is Made Available for the Automobile Tourist* (Chicago: Rand McNally & Company, 1922), p. 19.
3. Walter W. Ristow, “American Road Maps and Guides,” *Scientific American*, 62 (1946): 405.

TRAIL MARKINGS	
1 CANTON ALLIANCE PITTSBURGH TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE	26 DANVILLE AVOCO YELLOW
2 BLACK HORSE TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE	27 MARION KENTON TRAIL WHITE RED WHITE
3 PERRY HIGHWAY BLACK ON WHITE	28 TOP OF MICHIGAN TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE
4 CENTRAL MICHIGAN PIKE BLACK ON WHITE	29 LINCOLN HIGHWAY WHITE BLUE L
5 GRAND RIVER ROAD WHITE DOUBLE WHITE	30 THREE C HIGHWAY BLACK ON WHITE
6 INDUSTRIAL WAY BLACK ON WHITE	31 TWO C HIGHWAY BLACK ON WHITE
7 BELT LINE BLACK & WHITE	32 LAKES & RIVER DRIVE WHITE BROWN WHITE
8 GALATIN TRAIL BLACK & WHITE	33 HORATIO EARL MEMORIAL HIGHWAY WHITE, GREEN, WHITE
9 WILLIAM PENN HIGHWAY BLUE WHITE	34 ROSE TRAIL WHITE ON BLACK
10 A. B. C. TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE	35 TOLED-CLEVELAND-BUFFALO TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE
11 OIL CITY ROUTE BLACK ON WHITE	36 HARRISON TRAIL WHITE & ON BLACK OUTLINE OF WHITE
12 CLARION WAY BLACK ON WHITE	37 PINES PEAK OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY WHITE
13 BELT LINE WHITE & ON BLACK	38 BUFFALO PITTSBURGH HIGHWAY BLACK ON WHITE
14 BLUE GRASS WAY BLACK & WHITE	39 DIAGONAL TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE
15 ALBANY-BUFFALO HIGHWAY RED	40 NIAGARA RIVER ROUTE BLUE
16 CLEVELAND-CANTON-PARKERSBURG WAY WHITE ON BLACK	41 TRANSIT ROAD BLUE
17 SHORE ROAD BLACK ON WHITE	42 SOUTHERN TIER TRAIL RED
18 TECUMSEH TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE	43 RIDGE ROAD RED
19 CAPITOL TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE	44 ERIE TRAIL BLACK ON WHITE
20 NATIONAL OLD TRAILS ROAD RED, WHITE, BLUE	45 ROCHESTER CALEDONIA ROUTE YELLOW
21 HOOSIER HIGHWAY RED & ON WHITE	46 GENESSEE VALLEY ROUTE BLUE
22 DIXIE HIGHWAY WHITE RED WHITE	47 MICHIGAN-DETROIT-CHICAGO HIGHWAY WHITE, BLUE, WHITE
	48 THEODORE ROOSEVELT INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAY



Detail of Pittsburgh vicinity, “Rand McNally Official 1919 Auto Trails Map, District No. 4.”

Map Talk

The most disagreeable part of the three kingdoms is Ireland, and therefore Ireland has a splendid map.

Lord Salisbury, 1883
Contributed by David Buisseret



Detail from the Ordnance Townland Survey of Ireland, County Down, sheet 37 (1834).

Briefly Noted

Conferences and Exhibitions

Columbus Quincentenary Exhibition Program Established at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is to be the home of a major exhibition of rare maps celebrating the 500th Anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to America. The National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded the University a grant of \$280,000 in direct funds and a further \$100,000 in matching support for *Maps and the Columbian Encounter*. This regional program of research, exhibitions, and public programs will be directed by Professor J. Brian Harley, director of the Office for Map History attached to the American Geographical Society (AGS) Collection housed in the university's Golda Meir Library. The project has been recognized as an Official Quincentenary Project by the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission.

The exhibition is a collaborative effort of the AGS Collection, The Newberry Library, the James Ford Bell Library of the University of Minnesota, and the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan. According to preliminary plans, each of these institutions will contribute rare maps, charts, and books to the exhibition, and each institution will host the exhibition during 1992. A facsimile exhibition will also be manufactured for showings at sites throughout the Midwest beginning in 1990. The organizers plan to produce accompanying educational materials and programs including a catalogue of the exhibition, bibliographies, public lectures, and scholarly programs.

For further information, please contact Mark Warhus, Project Coordinator, The Office for Map History, American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53201 (phone 414/229-4101).

IMCoS Seventh Annual International Symposium. The Society for Hellenic Cartography is organizing this annual meeting of the International Map Collectors' Society, to take place in Athens 6-8

October 1989. This year's theme will be "The Cartography of the Shores and Islands of Greece." Three map exhibitions on the cartography of Greece and Cyprus will be mounted for the occasion. For further information please write Themis Strengilos, General Secretary of The Society for Hellenic Cartography, 6 Patriarchou Ioachim Str., GR-106 74 Athens, Greece (phone 721.0472 or 722.4796).

Fifteenth International Cartographic Conference, 1991. Bournemouth, England has been chosen as the site of the fifteenth meeting of the International Cartographic Association (ICA) to be held 23 September-1 October 1991. The theme of the conference will be "Mapping the Nations" in honor of the 200th anniversary of the Ordnance Survey. The sub-themes of the conference have largely to do with modern cartographic technology, design, and marketing, but paper sessions dealing with the history of cartography are also planned. For a copy of the preliminary program and advance registration form, write I. D. Kember, Organising Secretary, 16 Highlands, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 4HP, England or Conference Services Limited, Congress House, 55 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 7RE, England.

DePaul University Art Gallery. "The Art and History of Cartography, ca.1500 to 1750," an exhibit featuring maps from the DePaul University Library and other Chicago collections, opened 2 May. Simone Zurawski, director of the art gallery, is the curator for the exhibit, which will close 30 June. The gallery, at 802 W. Belden Avenue, Chicago, is open to the public Tuesday through Friday, 9:30 to 3:30. For information phone Dr. Zurawski at 312/341-5253 or 341-8194.

The British Library. A unique exhibit highlighting the different purposes for which maps have been made through the centuries opened on 2 March, and will continue throughout 1989 and 1990. The exhibition, entitled "What Use Is a Map?", is sponsored by Taylor Construction PLC, a leading construction firm in southern England which is heavily dependent upon maps in conducting its business.

Most of the maps are drawn from the British Library collections. An illustrated paperback to accompany the exhibit is being published by British Library Publications for £2.95. Further details are available from Terry Kay, Press and Public Relations, The British Library, 2 Sheraton Street, London W1V 4BH, England (phone 01-323 7114).

Collection Announcements

Transfer of King George III Maritime Collection to The British Library Completed. King George III's Topographical Collection and his Maritime Collection (K. Mar.) are, 169 years after the king's death, at last fully reunited under the same roof—that of The British Library. In 1828 the Topographical Collection was made a gift to The British Museum (now the British Library) by George IV. The maritime portion of the king's library was given to the Admiralty, as it was still considered to have practical value to the Royal Navy. In 1844, the bulk of the Maritime Collection was transferred to the British Museum, but a few charts and atlases remained in the Admiralty's hands. This state of affairs persisted until R.A. Skelton revived interest in the matter in the 1950s. Twenty-seven items were moved to the British Museum in 1952, but another forty-three listed in the original catalogue of the Maritime Collection remained unaccounted for. Finally in October 1988, thanks to the detective work of Sarah Tyacke and Helen Wallis, and with the cooperation of the Naval Historical Library, fourteen additional items were located and transferred. Some books that have been bound with non-royal books since the 1820s will remain at the Naval Historical Library.

The announcement of the transfer, written by Tony Campbell, Map Librarian of The British Library, notes that King George III's map collection now "has been restored to as great a degree of completeness as circumstances allow. It is now possible to study as a whole the naval library that was built up over a reign of sixty years by a monarch with personal and regal interests extending over the entire globe."

Fellowships, Employment and Awards

The Office for Map History at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee fellowship program, intended to support research in the American Geographical Society Collection, made three awards in 1988—to Rainer Vollmar (Free University of Berlin), Claude Boudreau (University of Laval, Quebec), and Oswald Dilke (University of Leeds). Hu Bangbo (Academia Sinica, Beijing), who is also a Smith Center fellow this Spring, began a fellowship in March. For further information about these fellowships and application forms, write J.B. Harley, Director, Office for Map History, Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

Publications and Products Available

A Massachusetts firm has found a novel way of recycling surplus U.S. government topo sheets—the firm has transformed them into legal-sized envelopes, or **Topolopes**. Boxes of 500, priced at \$25.00 per box (plus shipping) may be ordered from New England Cartographics, P.O. Box 369, Amherst, MA 01004 (phone 413/253-7415).

Northern Latitudes, a newsletter sponsored by the University of Minnesota map library, has begun publication with a Winter 1989 issue. For more information write Brent Allison, Head, Map Library, University of Minnesota, S76 Wilson Library, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0414.

The American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) has just published the first volume of what is to be a comprehensive history of photogrammetry. **Historical Developments of Photogrammetric Methods and Instruments** traces the development of the art and science of photogrammetry from the time before the application of airplanes to the development of analytical methods and instruments. The price of the soft-cover, 157-page book is \$65, \$40 for ASPRS members. A pair of 3-D glasses is included. To order, write ASPRS, 210 Little Falls Street, Falls Church, VA 22046 (phone 703/534-6617).

Forthcoming Works

***Terra Cognita* Television Series Planned.** Kevin Kaufman, a member of the History of Cartography publication project team headquartered in Madison, Wisconsin is researching and writing material for "The Mapping of America," the first part of a television series, entitled *Terra Cognita*, on the history of cartography planned by LMcL Communications, Inc. A script based on Kevin's work, for the first portion of "The Mapping of America," covering the years 1492–1800, is already in preparation. Preliminary support for the project has come from the United States Geological Survey.

Arthur Holzheimer *Maps and America* Annual Lecture Series. In 1990, Helen Wallis, formerly Curator of Maps of the British Library, will give the inaugural lecture in a new yearly program jointly sponsored by Arthur Holzheimer and The Office for Map History at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Recent Publications

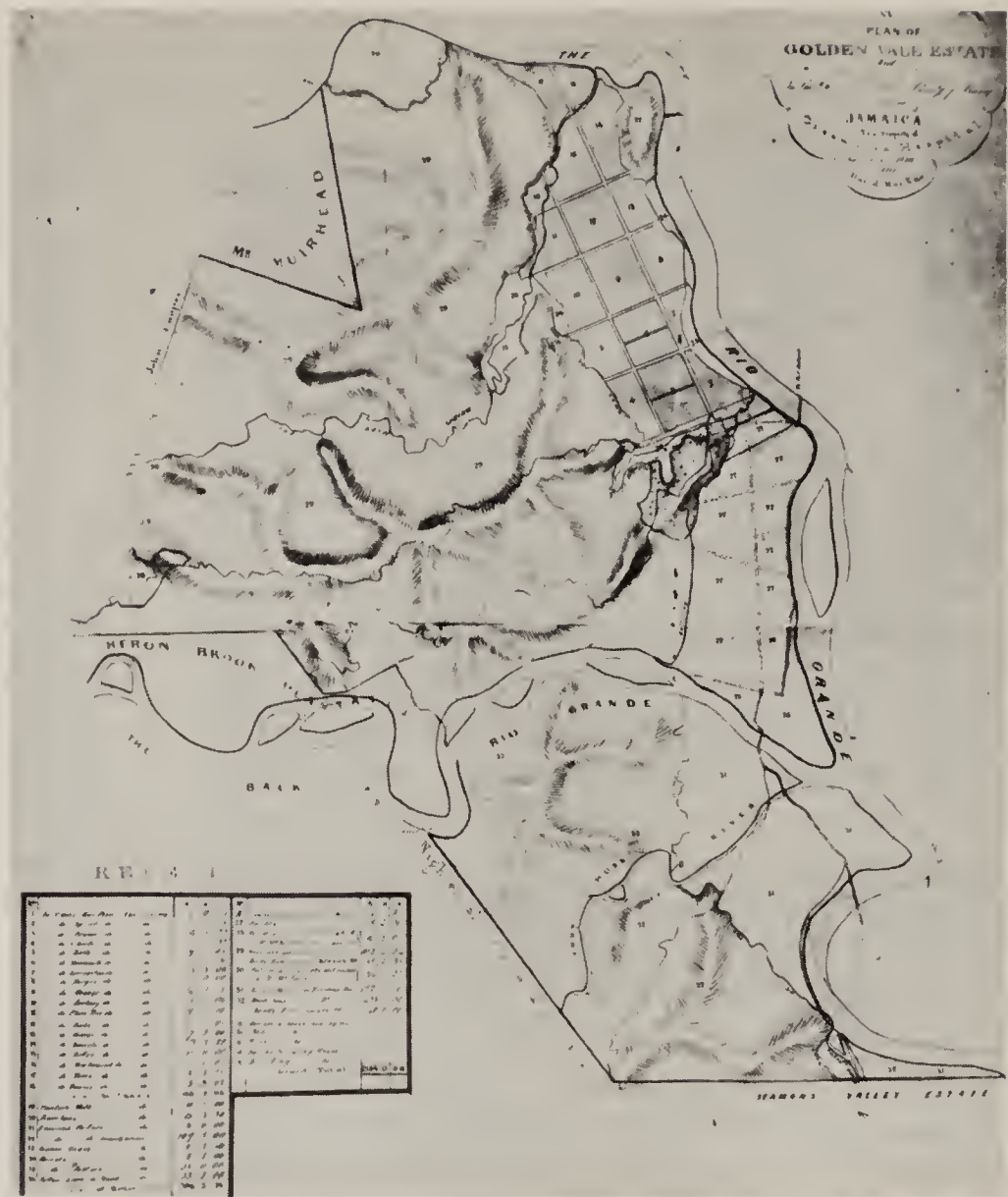
Historical Atlas of Canada, Volume 1: From the Beginning to 1800/R. Cole Harris, editor; Geoffrey J. Matthews, cartographer and designer. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987. 198 p. ISBN 0-8020-2495-5 (Order from the University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario, Canada M3H 5T8)

An oversize volume (10.5 inches × 13.5 inches), this is the first of three planned to cover the history of Canada from the end of the ice age to the present. The forthcoming second volume will cover the nineteenth century. In keeping with Canada's official bilingualism, French and English editions are available.

The editors successfully solicited and coordinated contributions from a large number of historians, archaeologists, and others in specialties as diverse as Native American history and culture, French and English exploration, the Atlantic fishery, regional settlement patterns, the history of residential architecture, and European imperial conflict. As R. Cole Harris says in the preface, they emphasize "the economic and social circumstances or ordinary life." Although the existing literature was carefully mined, these maps stand upon new, original research as well. The authors submitted their data to the cartographers, who designed the 275 maps and plans, the 96 tables and graphs, and the 45 illustrations. Historians of cartography will be interested in the reproductions of three Indian maps (plate 59) and the redrawing of "details" from 22 contemporaneous French and English maps (plates 19, 26, 58, 59, and 67).

This is an atlas of patterns and interpretations, not reference, and it offers cartography as art, not science. Few indeed are the maps on which the reader can find particular places spotted and named. Even if a reader wanted to pursue a particular place or topic, the cartographic approach and organization of the volume would make that difficult: even though each map has a scale, none has a graticule, and there is no mention of projection anywhere; on nearly every map modern boundaries have been omitted as historically inappropriate; there is no index. The distribution of population and economic activities and the routes traveled by explorers, people, and goods are the stuff of these maps. All are clearly presented in vivid (not garish) color on handsome maps, supplemented by excellent graphs and pictures, some commissioned especially for this atlas. Because data are packed so densely in to each map, it is necessary to pay close attention to the accompanying text and legends. Slides of many of these maps might make fine visual aids for the classroom or lecture hall.

“A Plan of Golden Vale Estate,” Portland Parish, 1810, by David MacNae.



“A Plan of Parnassus Estate,” Clarendon Parish, 1758, by James Cradock.

Jamaica Surveyed: Plantation Maps and Plans of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries/Barry W. Higman. Kingston: Institute of Jamaica Publications Limited, 1988. 307 p. ISBN 9768017058 (cloth) or 9768017082 (paper) (Order from Institute of Jamaica Publications Limited, 2a Sutherland Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica, cloth \$55.00, paper \$25.00)

In 1985, John Andrews of Trinity College, Dublin, published *Plantation Acres*, which is essentially an analysis of the great corpus of Irish estate plans. Now Barry Higman brings us a rather similar book from Jamaica, where the surviving plans are also very numerous, in spite of the ravages of the climate. This new book is lavishly illustrated, with nearly three hundred illustrations of one kind and another. Higman does not confine his analysis to the maps, but uses other visual material — contemporary watercolors and lithographs, engravings, photographs both from the ground and from the air — to amplify and corroborate the information contained on the plans.

The Jamaican surveyors, like their counterparts elsewhere, tended to form dynastic groups which ran down the generations. Their work was quite accurate and often very attractive, but it was technically quite unsophisticated, using only the chain and no theodolites or triangulation. Sometimes, though, they used such innovative features as isometric drawings, one of which gives a very good impression of a works-yard.

The bulk of the book consists of an analysis of plans grouped by production-type: sugar estates, coffee plantations, pimento and cotton plantations, pens (for animals) and so forth. Reading over the plans and their accompanying material, one is constantly intrigued by questions about the spatial layout of the different types of estate and about the optimum arrangements for works and residences. Sometimes the text is hard to follow without a close knowledge of the topography; perhaps it would have been good in some cases to have explanatory maps, and it surely would have been good to lay the book out so that maps which need to be compared were opposite each other. However, these are small matters compared with the wealth of well-interpreted ma-

terial which we have here; this is a book essential for historians of the Caribbean, and of great interest to all lovers of maps.

Maps of America in Periodicals before 1800/David C. Jolly, editor. Brookline, Massachusetts: David C. Jolly, 1989. 120 p. ISBN 0-911775-50-1 (Order from David C. Jolly Publishers, P.O. Box 931, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146, \$18.00 plus postage)

David Jolly's annual *Antique Maps, Sea Charts, City Views, Celestial Charts & Battle Plans: Price Record & Handbook*, published since 1983 has fast become the standard American "blue-book" of antiquarian map prices. Jolly, who seems blessed with the knack for economy and efficiency in reference book organization, now has directed his energies to a bibliographical project, the thoroughly uncharted ground of maps in early periodicals. The author hopes eventually to produce a comprehensive bibliography of maps in major British periodicals published before 1800. The present work has a slightly different focus. It concentrates only on maps of the Americas, but includes within its purview American as well as British periodicals, many of them quite obscure. In all, 465 maps are described. A geographical rather than purely chronological organization of this list might have been preferred, but five sensible indexes (including a geographical one), provide easy access to the list.

A Guide to Civil War Maps in the National Archives, second edition. Washington: The National Archives and Record Administration, 1986. xv, 139 p., many plates of maps. ISBN 0-911333-36-3 (Order from The National Archives and Records Service, 8th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20408)

The first edition of this guide appeared in 1964 during the centennial of the American Civil War. A few changes have been made in this new edition; most notably, maps from the War Department Collection of Confederate Records have been added. The guide is divided into two parts. The first part is an overview of the various rec-

ord groups holding Civil war maps, including the number and nature of the cartographic items in each, though this stops short (with good reason) of the gargantuan task of providing full bibliographical description of every item. Part Two provides a fuller description of 267 selected maps, several each for the entire country and the various states in which the conflict occurred. These are chosen for their historic or aesthetic value, their information content, and their legibility. The whole is thoroughly indexed.

Theatre of Empire: Three Hundred Years of Maps of the Maritimes/Ambitions impérialistes: Trois cents années de cartographie dans les Maritimes/ Donald P. Lemon. Saint John: The New Brunswick Museum, 1987. 154 p., 54 plates of maps, some col. ISBN 0-919326-41-2 (Order from NBM Publications MNB, The New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John, Canada E2K 1E5)

This bilingual catalogue is a marvelous record of an exhibition of early maps relating to the history of the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland) that toured Canada in 1987 and 1988. It is very beautifully produced on heavy paper in a soft-bound oblong format. The 54 maps in the catalogue, dating from the mid-sixteenth century to 1855, have been intelligently selected and brightly and informatively described. An exhibit catalogue is only as good as its reproductions, and the editors of this catalogue are to be congratulated that all 54 maps are reproduced, many in color, in a size large enough to make them legible and useful. Only a few maps are so drastically reduced as to render their details illegible, and two or three items are fuzzy overall. An introductory background, about six pages long, to the early mapping of the Maritimes is well-suited to a broad audience. It sets the context of the general history of cartography succinctly without straying too deeply into it. Full bibliographical citations for the maps are provided at the end, but it is regrettable that no general bibliography was provided.

Calendar

17-24 August 1989

Budapest, Hungary will be the site of the 14th International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association (ICA). Interested parties may write the Conference Secretary, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, H-1373 Budapest, POB 546, Hungary.

24-27 August 1989

The International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes and Instruments will sponsor a symposium in conjunction with the Institute of Cartography of the Eötvös Loránd University following the meeting of the International Cartographic Conference in Budapest (see above). Inquiries should be directed to the Coronelli Society, Dominikanerbastei 21/28, A-1010 Vienna, Austria, or Professor István Klinghammer the Institute of Cartography, Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Kun Béla Tér 2, H-1083 Budapest, Hungary.

6-8 October 1989

The International Map Collectors' Society 7th Annual Symposium convenes in Athens, Greece (See *Briefly Noted*).

11-14 October 1989

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society takes place in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The goal of the interdisciplinary society is to promote communication, coordination, and cooperation among the producers, disseminators, curators, and users of cartographic information. The theme of this year's meeting is "New Perspectives." For program and registration information contact Diana Rivera, NACIS Program Chair, University Libraries, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1048 (phone 517/353-4737 or 353-4593).